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nearly anything on earth except
your eyes.
But that you must cherish as
you would your most precious
possession and it will repay you
for your care.
We can supply you with lenses
that will relieve and preserve
your eyes.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

April 27, 1920, Temperature 67.

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 82

April 27, 1920, Temperature 54.

JEVES -
- FLUID
The Best Disinfectant
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 37

No. 17,935.

二拜禮

號七廿月四年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920.

日九初月三年庚戌歲年九國庚申

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS
HONG KONG-KOWLOON.

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Founders, Motor Boat Builders.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 15 H.P. to 50 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
Telephones:—Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.30;
Works/Supt. K.410.
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(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for:—

Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddle-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

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TEL. 432.

GARAGE AT

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WATSON'S

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide
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Extremely economical in use; most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint 50cts. Per Gallon \$2.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
The Hongkong Dispensary.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

RAIN COATS

Guaranteed Waterproof.

FOR LADIES

\$8.00 to \$25.00, each

FOR GENTLEMEN

\$7.50 to \$30.00, each

FOR CHILDREN

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RUBBER OXER SHOES

\$2.25 to \$2.50, a pair

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT.

CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.

ARE THE ONLY

EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS

IN THE COLONY.

SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 676.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

UNIFORM FREIGHTS FROM AMERICA

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

LONDON, April 26.
A New York telegram says that after a two days conference the Shipping Board and foreign steamship companies agreed to establish uniform freights from all American ports and eliminate competition. Representatives of American, British and Japanese companies met on May 3 to determine the rates from America to the Far East.

FREE MUTTON IMPORTS.

LONDON, April 25.
Control has been removed from imported mutton.

LABOUR AND FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, April 26.
Residing at a conference of labour delegates convened by the Union of democratic control, Ramsay MacDonald deplored the activity in foreign affairs. If labour were going to govern they must have their own foreign policy. They must unite with workers of other countries to secure world peace.

SAN REMO DIPLOMACY.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS NO ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCE

LONDON, April 26.
Lloyd George, returning from the conference, received a number of French journalists, to whom he emphasised that the settlement left no question of principle outstanding. He declared that he had not discouraged the employment of military means for enforcing the treaty but the Germans should not be prevented from restoring order. Stressing the necessity of Anglo-French unity, Lloyd George maintained that there had been no disagreements although there had been difficulties. He urged them not to magnify insects into rhinoceroses. The British and French must make allowances for difference in temperament. He hoped in any future difficulties they would talk matters over together and not fire at long range.

Signor Nitti, also receiving journalists, said since the war is over it is absolutely necessary if Europe is to be saved to place Germany and Russia in a position to reconstitute themselves. Italy was most anxious to resume commercial relations with them. The allies must convince Russia that they had no ill-feeling but Russia must guarantee to deal with their internal affairs when relations were resumed. Italy must be able to see that Bolshevik conditions in Russia were not a danger. Signor Nitti added that it was useless to discuss revision of the peace treaty because Germany was responsible for the war but the treaty must be honestly applied. The allies should enable Germany to work, for her collapse would mean the collapse of the whole of Europe. What we had defeated was German imperialism. Germany must disarm.

Representatives of the American embassy in Paris arrived at San Remo in the afternoon with instructions from Washington, whereupon the American ambassador from Rome immediately proceeded to the Villa Devachan to attend the conference.

Lloyd George announced that as a result of the conference between M. Millerand and himself a joint declaration will be prepared announcing Franco-British agreement to enforce the disarmament clauses of the treaty, and disavowing the idea of France occupying the right bank of the Rhine or the Ruhr coalfields.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

ARE HIGH FREIGHTS JUSTIFIED?

LONDON, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to one of the two Cootes, one of the three Halls stated that it was not proposed to reimpose control on wool.

Mr. Lunn suggested that in view of the recent increase in freights, an inquiry should be held into the profits of shipowners and whether there was justification for increase of freights at present.

Mr. Horns, promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of the central committee.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the supreme council was considering the question of Germany's execution of the terms of the peace treaty with regard to the surrender or destruction of aircraft material. The government intended to have the treaty carried out.

Replying to Major Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the government would introduce an anti-dumping bill this session. He also stated that government did not propose any amendments to the peace treaty to the allies.

PRINCE IN N. Z.

AUCKLAND, N. Z. April 26:

A renewal of the stirring scenes of welcome to the Prince of Wales took place on the Domain cricket ground on Monday. There were 30,000 cheering spectators, including the premier and members of the cabinet. The Prince proceeds southwards on April 27, aboard a train entirely manufactured in New Zealand. He meets a lot of Maoris at Rotorua.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.

The British general Keyes who has been conferring with General Wrangel at Sebastopol has left the Crimea for London. It is reported that Gen. Keyes is going to Moscow in order to discuss an armistice.

U. S. AND ARMENIA

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The United States has formally recognised the independence of the republic of Armenia.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Mr. Hines, the director of railroads, has resigned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUHR CRISIS.

BERLIN, April 26.
The President of the German Empire has presented a Note to the Entente pointing out that, as a result of the withdrawal carried out, the number of troops in the neutral zone does not any longer exceed the force allowed by the Peace Treaty and only a number of military formations are now in excess. Further diminutions of the formations at present are not feasible, as the execution of police measures in the thickly-populated districts can best be carried out by small military groups.

SAN REMO, April 26.
Conversing with journalists, M. Lloyd George denied that economic pressure against Germany was proposed. He declared that if a breach of the Treaty were committed, means for enforcing the treaty must be used but the extent of such measures would depend upon the nature of the breach. He disclaimed economic pressure, involving the stoppage of food. There was enough starvation in Germany already. Anyhow, the Treaty must be enforced. He did not believe any ally would act alone. The allies must stand together, because the time might come when Germany may again be formidable, but the idea that Germany seriously menaced the security of the allies at present was fantastic. The reports of British officers from all parts of Germany indicated that Germany was paralysed. He anticipated a satisfactory settlement of the Ruhr question. One difficulty at present was the refusal of Bavaria to obey the orders of Berlin, but the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and part of Prussia was not the best method of putting pressure on Bavaria.

The President was of opinion that the fear of Bolshevism in Germany was not exaggerated, but that the German character would not readily adopt Bolshevism. On the other hand the ludicrous failure of the Kapp incident showed that Germany was not disposed to support the military movement.

As regards the last German Note, the real question was whether 100,000 men were sufficient to maintain order. If they were, then the German request was unreasonable, but if not then different considerations must apply. Marshal Foch once recommended a German army of 200,000 when he believed that America was joining in the guarantee to France, but the situation had changed owing to the attitude of America. All the military advisers at San Remo recommended an army of 200,000. Marshal Foch, however, proposed a conscript army of that size, but the proposal was rejected on the ground that it would give Germany 2,000,000 trained men every 10 years which was too dangerous.

LONDON, April 26.
M. Millerand, in an interview as regards the enforcement of the Treaty, said that there was no real Anglo-French divergence. There was no doubt that an agreement would be reached. Among other points, France insisted on the disarmament of Germany. The minor and natural difficulties regarding the coal question had been exaggerated. There might also be difficulties regarding financial obligations with Germany. When Germany had proved good faith, France would meet Germany in a reasonable spirit. The report of the Air Commission showed that Germany was determined in her attempt to evade the Treaty.

M. Millerand regarded Germany's request for an increased army as another attempt to evade obligations.

PARIS, April 26.
The Petit Journal's correspondent at San Remo says that Marshal Foch does not consider that the Allied troops are sufficient in number to enforce the Treaty, and recommends an increase by 30,000.

General Masterman, the Head of the Allied Commission on Air Control, in reporting to the Ambassadors' Conference, urged the necessity of immediate Allied action to make Germany execute the clauses of the Treaty dealing with the suppression of military aircraft.

LONDON, April 24th.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Watford, urged that the amount of Germany's indemnity should be fixed as soon as possible by the Reparation Committee, and said that we must get rid of the war Council as it was the enemy. Now that we were at peace with Germany, the Supreme Council could give place to the League of Nations. The entry of the German troops into the Ruhr Valley was clearly a breach of the Treaty. The proper course would have been for any member of the League to take immediate action under the provisions of the Covenant. There would have been no question of Germany disobeying an order from the League. Germany would have been assured of an impartial decision and any misunderstanding would have been avoided.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

ACAPULCO, April 23rd.

The Commander of the Sonora Forces asserts that the States of Michoacan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Toluca and Vera Cruz have joined the revolt against Carranza.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.
It is learned that Admiral Rodman has sent warships to Mexican waters under the orders of the Navy Department. It is stated here that the cruiser Suerio is already off Tampico. The Department is watching the situation in Mexico.

NATION'S PHYSIQUE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Prince Albert, in his capacity as President of the Industrial Welfare Society, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the necessity of national physical education. Business men and workers, His Royal Highness said, should combine the task of repairing the ravages of the nation's manhood and childhood which was a serious menace to the future.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

— ROXFORD UNION SUITS —

SPECIAL OFFER FOR

ONE WEEK —

30 DOZEN

— UNION SUITS —

MADE FROM A VERY FINE WHITE
NAINSOOK. CUT FULL AND FREE
EVERYWHERE. SO AS TO ENSURE
PERFECT COMFORT TO THE
WEARER. THE IDEAL GARMENT
FOR HOT WEATHER.

ALL SIZES

Price \$1.75 Suit.



J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

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BREWER & CO.

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23 Queen's Road Central

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French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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MANHATTAN

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GIN

COCKTAIL

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

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Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

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PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

Peking.

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THE OPTICAL COMPANY

51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, LENSES, etc.

OPTOMETRIST-IN-CHARGE:—E. CHAN, OPT. D.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the deceased),

SATURDAY,
May 1, 1920, at 11 o'clock,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One 4.5 H.P. Twin-cylinder INDIAN
Motor-cycle and Sidecar, in running
order, complete with Lamps, Tools,
Sidecar Apron, Pillion Cushion, Pump,
Spare Plugs, etc.

Very smart outfit.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from His Lordship
the Bishop of Victoria, to sell by
Public Auction,

FRIDAY,
the 30th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
his residence St. Paul's College.

Some
Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc.,
therein contained,

consisting of:—
Ballstand, Teakwood Roll-top Desk,
Writing Tables, Chesterfield Sofa and
Arm-chairs, Large Glass-fronted Book-
cases, Teakwood Sideboard, and Dining
Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Carpets
and Rugs, Sundry Glassware, Crockery
and Pictures.

English made Twin Beds, Teakwood
Bedroom Suite, Wardrobe, Washstand
and Dressing Table, Toilet Crockery,
etc., etc.

And
One Victor Gramophone.
On view from morning of sale.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

Removes all kinds of skin diseases, such as
eczema, scabies, etc. It is a powerful
purifier of the blood, and is the only
medicine that can be taken internally.
It is the only medicine that can be taken
internally, and is the only medicine that
can be taken internally.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

DO YOU KNOW
THAT EVERY
MOTOR BOAT

BUILT IN OUR YARDS IS
INSPECTED AT ALL STAGES
OF CONSTRUCTION AND IS
PASSED ONLY AFTER PROV-
ING ITSELF IN MANY EX-
HAUSTIVE TESTS?

WE HAVE MANY
NEW DESIGNS.
Let us Figure on your
New Boat.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
35, Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. 27.
GARAGE, KOWLOON.
Tel. K417.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 2 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.
WANTED.—A stenographer typist
for engineering firm. Good
prospects. State previous experience
and salary required.—Box 1190.
c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—To Purchase a settler
or Pointer PUP (dog) apply
1183 c/o "China Mail."

WANTED FOR CANTON.—An
Experienced Chinese Office
Clerk with knowledge of general office
work. Must have thorough knowledge
of English, and must be typist.
An experienced Chinese office clerk
familiar with statistical work. Must be
able to take care of English correspondence
and must be typist. Excellent
salary. Apply P.O. Box 93, Hongkong.

WANTED.—A Small HOUSE or
three or four Rooms. Apply
to Mr. H. OHTA, P.O. Box 540.

WANTED.—First Class European
Stenographer and Typist.
Knowledge of Insurance work an
advantage. State salary required.
Apply to Box 1189.
c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.
TO LET.—Furnished Rooms in
Kowloon. Apply to P.O. Box 221.

TO LET.—No. 46, ELGIN STREET.
From 1st June, 1920. Apply to
Dr. Ascher, Dental Surgeon, Post Office
Building.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon. Apply to Humphrey Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.
WANTED.—A Small HOUSE or
three or four Rooms. Apply
to Mr. H. OHTA, P.O. Box 540.

WANTED.—First Class European
Stenographer and Typist.
Knowledge of Insurance work an
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Apply to Box 1189.
c/o "China Mail."

NOTICES.

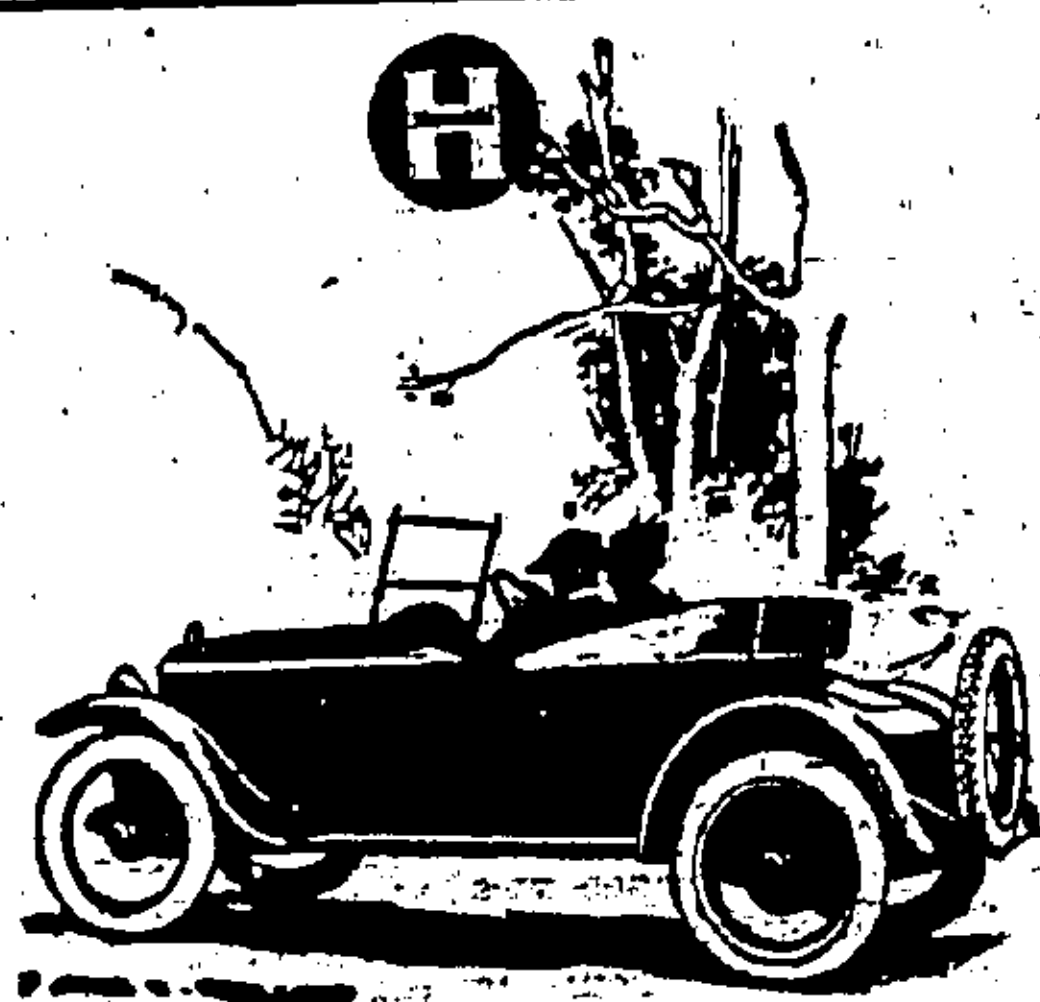
To Facilitate the large increasing business, The
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI have
established a HEAD OFFICE for South China on the Ground
Floor of THE SUN Building, Canton, and request that for the
future all matters pertaining to the above Company will be
addressed to that office.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY,
L. C. Winters, Gen. Mgr. South China.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce that the INTER-
NATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI have opened a
HEAD OFFICE for South China, in Canton, and from this date
all business pertaining to the above Company will be addressed
to that office. By mutual arrangement our Representation of the
above Company ceases from this date.

April 26, 1920.

GERIN, DREYARD & CO.



The world tours made by Hupmobiles in 1910 and
1912 demonstrated to the whole world the stamina
that can be built into a car selling at a moderate
price and established the Hupmobile reputation
for strength and performance.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

5-seater Touring or 3-seater
Roadster body.
Speedometer.
Electric starter.
Head, tail and instrument board
lights.
Rain-vision windscreen.
Fuel gauge.
Oil pressure gauge.
Electric horn.

Ammeter.
Foot and robe rails.
Tyre cap—extra rim.
Side curtains—door curtain
carriers.
Tonneau carpet.
Top (black or khaki)—top cover.
Grease gun.
Pump, jack, full set of tools.
Tyre repair outfit.

ALEX. ROSS & COMPANY,
HONGKONG, CHINA.

SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Hupmobile

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

TAIYO & CO.
JAPANESE
FOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 24, Wyndham St.



MUMEYA.
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Certificates in connection
with New Issue of Shares are now
ready and may be had at the Com-
pany's Offices, St. George's Buildings,
on application upon surrender of
Banker's receipt.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, April 25, 1920.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.

Length over all 55 feet
Breadth extreme 11' 1 inch
Depth of Hold 8' 8"
Gross Tonnage 23.01
Net Tonnage 10.27
Cylinders 6" & 13"
Strokes 9"
Boiler of Steel Round-top
sential Multi-tubular
Diameter of Boiler 4' 6"
Length of Boiler 8' 2"
Working Pressure 125 lbs.

For further Particulars
Apply—

GORDON & O'BY.

St. George's Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From ANTWERP, LEITH
& STRAITTS.

HER Steamship.

"BENSOEUCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or
from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Undersigned
on or before the 7th May, or they
will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
28th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-
LULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having
arrived Monday, 28th inst., 1920,
consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to present their Bills of Lading
for counter-signature, and take im-
mediate delivery from alongside steamer
or the Company's Godown, where all
cargo impeding immediate discharge will
be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Monday, 3rd May.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where same will be
examined, on Monday, 3rd May,
at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after
the goods have left the steamer or
Godown and none will be entertained if
presented later than three weeks after
arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

CONTEMPTUOUS

NICKNAMES

THE ACCOMPANYING ASSUMPTION
OF SUPERIORITY IS ONLY
FOOLISH IGNORANCE.

Some nations, like individuals, are
sensitive about nicknames. Others
do not care. The English do not
wince at "John Bull," we do not
mind "Yankée," and we never heard
a Cornishman object particularly to
"Cousin Jack," but there are other
nicknames that are resented. In most
such cases the name has come to have
a contemptuous significance. In point
is the term "dago."

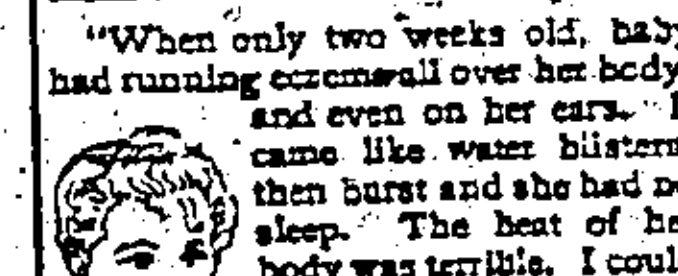
Now, in the first place, there was
no reason why Italians or Spaniards or
Portuguese should find "dago" un-
pleasant. It is merely a corruption
of the Spanish "Diego," Portuguese
"Diogo," equivalent to the English
"James," and a common name in
Southwestern Europe, particularly in
Spain, as it is the name of the patron
saint of the country. Originally fast-
ened on Spaniards by English sailors,
it was extended to cover Italians and
Portuguese, and in this country has
been applied chiefly to Italians. But
though originally harmless enough,
the term has come to be contemptu-
ous. As such, Italians do not like it.
And that is sufficient reason for not
using it.

Derivative nicknames of any sort and
the conscious assumption of superior-
ity, that goes with the use of them are
not only marks of ignorant vulgarity,
but are positively vicious in result.

A large part of the ill will that Mexi-
cans feel towards Americans is due to a
bumptious assumption on our part
that Mexicans are an inferior race. In
a similar way we have alienated the
South Americans. It is only the
ignorant provincial who asserts that
his own race is beyond compare. The
world has produced, and now pos-
sesses, several superior races, differ-
ing, but each excelling in some quali-
ties. Let those who assume that
Latin-Americans are uncivilized
examine the fact that though the
United States has built one great city,
Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, that
Americans are compelled to admire.

As for the Italians, they are so
great a people that they really ought
not to take notice when some igno-
rant publicly calls them "dagoes." They
should consider the source, and
when they find the term in the speech
of a United States Senator let them
remember that Senators are not al-
ways chosen for breeding, knowledge
or breadth of understanding.—San
Francisco Chronicle.

Two Weeks Old Baby Had Eczema On Body Cuticura Healed



"When only two weeks old, baby
had running eczema all over her body,
and even on her face. It came like
water blisters, then burst and she
had no sleep. The best of her
body was terrible. I could not
dress her."

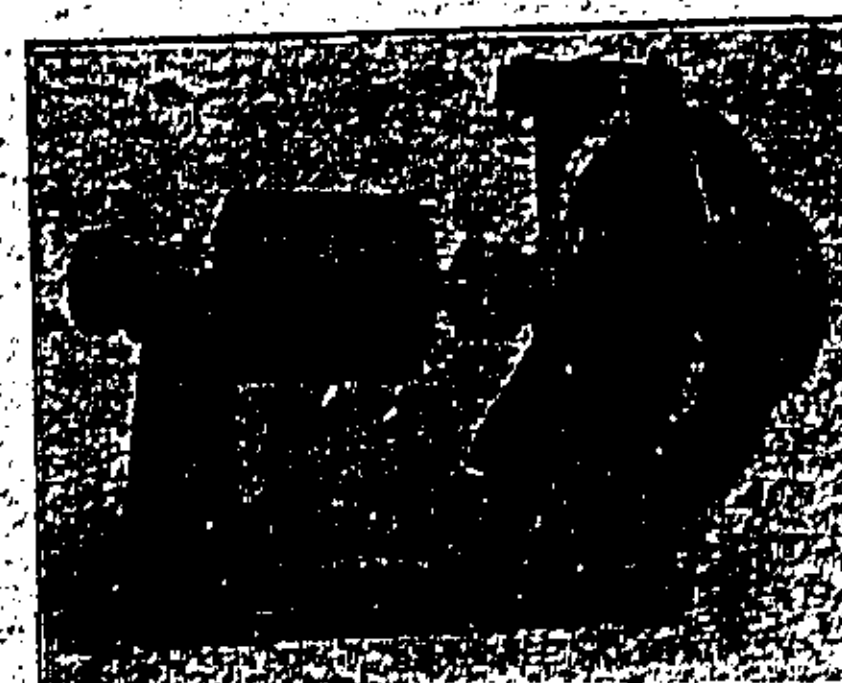
"I had her treated, but
was told she was too far
gone. Then I sent for a free sample
of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I
bought more, and in less than three
weeks she was healed." Signed
Mrs. E. Annandale, 341, Southampton
Rd., Eastleigh, Hants, Eng.

"Delicate, sensitive skins with
tendency to pimples, redness or roughness
should not be irritated by impure,
stagnant medicated soaps. Why not
use on the face, and for every-day toilet
purposes, Cuticura, a pure, gentle soap,
touching the first signs of pimples or
irritation with Cuticura Ointment?"

Get Cuticura Ointment at Brit. Disp.
Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Char-
terhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good
digestion you must not let your
bowels become clogged with poisonous
waste from the body, as is always the
case when you become constipated.
Proper food, an abundance of water and
plenty of outdoor exercise should keep
your bowels regular. When that fails
you should take Chamberlain's Tablets.
They cause a gentle movement of the
bowels, and are easy and pleasant to
take. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.



Centrifugal Pumps to suit

all purposes

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Buildings, Canton Road.

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THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.
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Head Office: Praya East. Station at Blake Pier.
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Passengers conveyed to and from steamers or across the harbour. Our
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economical.

KOWLOON.
Forget the last Ferry. We take you to Tsing Tau for \$1.00—specially
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General Terms: \$2.00 per hour or part thereof, or \$1.00 per trip not
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Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Blake Pier. For
long trips and hire by the day apply to the Superintendent there.
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THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH WATER
(Contractor to H.M. Naval Yard.)
9, Ice House Street, HONGKONG.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.
165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



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PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$26.50
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THIS WEEK
SPECIAL SHOW
"JACK TAR TOGS"
 in all Sizes
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JACK TAR
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 for LADIES.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CENTENARY.

Exactly one hundred years ago to-day, April 27, 1820, Herbert Spencer was born at Derby. He was never a University man, but was practically self-taught. He was a journalist and sub-editor, but he used his brains, and thought for himself. Other men's brains have to be used by any man, however clever, but there is a right way and a wrong way to use them. There is the average way and there is Spencer's way. There is the way of the sponge, and the way of the whetstone or hone. There is the "take it from him" way, on the ground that he is him; and there is the "take it from no man" way, on the ground that you, too, have brains, which ought to be exercised. It follows that even from Herbert Spencer we must not accept *ipse dixit*, but take our profit of his labour by way of consideration and eclecticism. He was, as all philosophers are, very human, and the human itch to round off and complete his fragments of science into a whole system, his glimpses of truth into a perfect vision, led him to lay down much that under analysis resolves itself into a mere variation of terminology, not always a change for the better. The synthesis of his philosophy is less complete than the innocent imagine. It is more important politically than the ignorant suppose. If we recall the statement made by competent observers that the Japanese are saturated with Spencerian ideas, Spencer has been translated into many languages, but perhaps nowhere taken more seriously than in Japan. America also, at one time, was disposed to regard the Synthetic Philosophy as a new gospel; but a certain shrewd humour and commonsense that lies deeply at the roots of that people comes to reason them from all such sweeping formulas. They are given to running after new gods, but never further than the tether of practicality permits. To say that Spencer's great scheme falls short of its aim is just, but it must be remembered that he was too close to the discoveries of the XIX century to get a right perspective. Had he been living in these later days he would undoubtedly have done better. The need now is for a recent

him. He knows, also, that if he put his hand on a hot stove the order of nature will manifest itself in blisters. Spencer, of course, is not to be held accountable for every Oxford paradox, who presumes to patronize him. The lesson of rationalism with regard to "the instability of the homogeneous" has yet to be fully unfolded. It may destroy Spencer's idea of continuous progress; on the other hand it seems to suggest circumspection. Perhaps the most dangerous because most popular of Spencer's ideas is that in his Principles of Sociology, which gives us the "social organism" instead of the aggregate of individuals it really is. That is only achieved by a figure of speech, a simile, and may have politically undesirable consequences. If only for his suggestive thoughts on ethics, this thinker whose centenary we celebrate to-day deserves to be more generally read than he is. The discovery that his philosophy was less comprehensive and positive than it seemed has been emphasised sufficiently to depolarize it, but it does not deserve the complete neglect that seems to be its present fate. It is only seventeen years ago that this remarkable man died, yet to judge by the papers one would suppose that Sir Oliver Lodge had completely silenced him. It is an absurdity of astronomy, based entirely on a point of view, that a relatively insignificant small and dead body like the moon should eclipse the sun. Spencer, in his way, was a sun. Lodge, if our estimate be acceptable, isn't even a half moon. If this does not suit you, we shall merely ask you to suspend judgment until Lodge's centenary comes, and see what a noise it makes. This is not wanton irreverence. It is a coldly impartial philosophic conclusion, based on the indisputable scientific fact that no man is so great but that you may find a nutmeg greater.

ADVERSARIA.

It is reported that FRANCE and a French officer THE ALLIES, was heard to say at Cologne that "les Anglais sont des demi-boches." This is so literally true that it does not move us to resentment; but we may mildly deplore its intention without adding fuel to the flames. It is not always that we back up our own Government. Some of our good friends remonstrate with us because of our own nest, that abominable parody designed to muzzle all honest critics. "My country, right or wrong," is not a proper sentiment for any honest man; and it is certainly no indication of patriotism. Sometimes it is more symptomatic of boozie. In siding with our own Government against the French in connection with their action regarding the despatch of German troops to Ruhr, we do not forget that the Germans have earned and deserved every humiliation and deprivation imposed upon them. Nor do we forget that the French have perhaps greater reason for the most acute and abiding resentment than we have. Allowing for all that, we still say that it is not good politics for France to force the hands of her allies, and we still say that chauvinism and plain revenge are at the bottom of her behaviour. Now that war passions have had time to subside, it is becoming recognized everywhere save only in France that all the provisions of the Peace Treaty cannot be literally enforced. Unscrupulous politicians on our side have pledged themselves to that, and so far as we can see not one of them has yet dared frankly to admit that they now recognize the impossibility of it. Were we the Bolsheviks that some people love to label us, we would applaud the recent line of the French, because it is calculated to goad the German proletariat into Bolshevism. We admire the French for countless gifts, and the only thing we do not respect is their emotional patriotism tending to such extremes. We cannot blame them for distrusting the present British Government, since we do not trust it ourselves; but in this matter we are obliged to point out to them that the "nation of shopkeepers" is taking the hard-headed, calculating, dispassionate view of the situation. It does not love the Boches any more than they do, but it certainly is at present more capable of seeing in what direction the interests of France lie. As General Sir Hubert Gough has said, there is nothing to be gained by bullying a beaten Germany. Those who have read "Quilich's" remarkable study of hate, in a story called "Foe-Parrell," will recognize that on the contrary there is possibility of loss in it. We only say that so much to justify our point of view so different from that of the catches penny-press at Home, as to work in a next story that these are Frenchmen who share our view. A French news-

paper tells how Tiger Clemenceau was being teased about his Peace Conference work. What would they, demanded he, seeing that he found himself between Lloyd George, who thought himself a Saviour of Mankind, and Woodrow Wilson, who thought himself a Saviour of Mankind? The teaser was not silenced by this daring bon mot. "Whereas you, between them, play the part of a Bismarck." It is inconceivable that any Frenchman could say such a rude thing to any Frenchman, let alone to such a venerable figure as Clemenceau; but the fact that even an untrue story like that could appear in a French newspaper proves that the point has been perceived.

During a discussion DOWN AN ASS, of the subject of "labour, wages, and strikes," in which Hongkong has a certain mild interest, there was uttered before the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce at Ipoh an observation which proves that down there they have a Commissioner of Trade and Customs who would probably be popular among certain local taipans. The observation is such a model of asinine incompetence, such an illustration of a particular job in wrong hands, that we give it the prominence of italic type. Mr. Edmund Burnside, Commissioner Trade and Customs, P.M.S., 632 years a member of the Civil Service stood up and spoke these words:

"Sooner or later, and better sooner, a stand must be made against augmentation of wages, for it spells ruin to our country to accede to the aims of labour—namely, less work and more pay. Low productivity does not ameliorate the conditions of the poorer classes, which is generally desired, but low wages assure continuous employment and consequently improvement in trade."

The Webb's produce a new edition of their History of Trade Unionism, which is more than likely, we will suggest to them to print those words on a fly-leaf, as the prize sample of Bourgeoisism in the XX Century. Combinations of employers to keep down wages are not the new and original idea that this veteran official in his sublime ignorance supposes. They were invented before he was born, and have signally failed in his lifetime. They stimulate labour combinations. It is now a truism—that contented workers are the biggest producers, and that profit sharing is the correct line of the future to prevent strikes. A man who can talk like Mr. Trade Commissioner Burnside of Malaysia is capable of proposing chain armour and battle-axes as the correct wear for artillery officers.

The Times, of course, is now beneath contempt, and even when it happens to hit the right nail on the head it has to be deprived of any credit for it, like a billiard player who makes a fluke. Three times the High Courts have decided that things done by Government under D.O.R.A. were unlawful. When the King's Bench Division (Gutter J.) recently decided that a Government department cannot commandeer material from an industrial concern and pay it whatever it likes, the Times headed its comments "Another blow to Bureaucracy." While the original D.O.R.A. outrages were going on, and it might have done good by protesting, it maintained silence, so we have nothing to thank it for. It thinks the time has come when a serious attempt should be made to restore the constitutional relationship between the King and his subjects. The time has gone by when the constitutional relationship of citizens and Crown should have been defended against the need for such restoration. The facts of the case referred to are as follows. The Admiralty in 1917, acting under Regulation 2B of the Defence of the Realm Consolidated Regulations, took quantities of rum which were owned by the Newcastle Breweries, who claimed to be paid at the market price. The Admiralty refused to give more than what they considered fair, and they offered a sum much less than the market price and told the suppliers that if they did not accept the offer they must apply for compensation *ex gratia* to the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission. His Lordship now decides that the Regulation was ultra vires so far as it either took away from the subject his remedy in a Court of Law, or transferred the remedy to a tribunal other than a Court of Law without his consent. In this connection there is a Renter telegram which seems to indicate that the Government has passed a Bill to defeat claims for compensation in such circumstances. We are gleefully told therein that it will "save the State seven hundred millions," by valuing all its war-time acts, flow cases, war-time robberies, when it is some other fellow that is being robbed.

While motor car No. 130 was proceeding along Des Voeux Road, in tow of motor car No. 225, going West to East, this morning, its right back wheel came off opposite Wise-man's Cafe, and the car was dragged, some ten yards along the tram lines, by the chauffeur of the car in front was aware that something was amiss, and pulled up. The usual street crowd had gathered by this time, and the arrival of the traffic sergeant on their patrol motor cycle, the road was cleared, and the disabled car dragged to the side of the road, opposite Messrs. Komor and Komor's shop, where the wheel was replaced. Within five minutes the car was continuing its journey.

DR. WU AND THE MONEY.

ACTION IN HONGKONG COURT.

It is understood that the action to be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday, in which Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Minister of Finance for the Canton Military Government, will apply for an order from the Court against the interim injunction granted in Hongkong last week, to prevent the removal by Dr. Wu of any moneys deposited in his name in Hongkong Banks, on the grounds that the injunction is "frivolous and vexatious," is to be heard in Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. E. C. Jenkin, represent Dr. Wu Ting Fang, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with Mr. Eldon Peffer, the Canton Military Government.

It is understood, also, that the amount involved is considerably in excess of \$2,000,000.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 10½d.

Six Chinese succumbed last week to those diabolic twins, flu or pneumonia.

Mr. Victor Hobart Deacon of Weymouth, formerly Hongkong, left estate of the gross value of £54,722.

German and Austrian property in Tokyo Prefecture will be sold by auction in the middle of April says the Japanese Times.

A footbridge gave way at the Sojitz temple, Tsurumi, where a festival was being held, and over thirty persons were injured.

Mr. R. T. Wright, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama, is leaving for home shortly, says the Japan Times.

Mr. Keisaku Tsubod, assistant professor of the Nishinagara higher agricultural school, has succeeded in inventing an excellent quality of hemp threads from waste hemp.

Mr. K. Uchida, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, and Dr. J. Matsunami, Professor of the Tokyo University, will be appointed Government delegates to the International Marine Labour Conference in Genoa.

An official despatch from Berlin states that Mr. Debusch, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, has been taken over charge of Japanese affairs from the Spanish Charge d'Affaires.

Acting U.S. Commercial Attache Meekins of Peking has issued a report on "Underwear in China," but does not mention "Up in Mabel's Room," which made so many people at the Theatre laugh last night.

Last week's notifiable disease was: small-pox, 4, diphtheria, 1, typhoid or paratyphoid (European awaiting further test) 1, cerebrospinal fever 5. In the subsequent 48 hours there was one case of small-pox and one (British) of enteric.

The Kwangtung Students' Union has issued a notice to the students of the province saying that it has been advised of the general strike of students in the North, asking that action may be taken to secure a general movement against traitors and militarists in Peking—Canton Times.

A Tokyo message of April 7 says:—An imperial ordinance was promulgated today sanctioning the regulations for the mixed court to be established between Japan and Germany, which has been sanctioned by the privy council in view of the urgent necessity for it, under the provisions of article I of the constitution.

A large gathering of friends, including the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. P. F. J. Woodhouse, S. P. Mr. King, A. S. P. Mr. Burlingham, A. S. P., and European and Indian Inspectors and Sergeants of the Hongkong Police Force, collected on the Blake Pier this morning to wish bon voyage to the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C. S. P., and Mrs. Wolfe and their children, who sailed for Home on the s.s. "Mentor," on well earned leave.

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It is understood, also, that the amount involved is considerably in excess of \$2,000,000.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

DENNISTON COMPANY'S OPENING SUCCESS.

Supposing you were married to a woman who thought you perfect—the idea may be a bit far fetched—and that another woman held evidence of a "slip" in the days of your youth and threatened to show it to your wife, what would you do? Would you go at once and humbly make confession or endeavour to recover the incriminating article? "Garry" chose the latter alternative and got himself and many others in some delightful mix ups. Families were torn asunder, engagement rings were on the point of being handed back, but in the end all came out happily. That is the basis of the story of "Up in Mabel's Room" with which the Reynolds Denniston Company opened their season at the Theatre Royal last night, playing to a packed house which laughed itself sore.

To go a little more into detail of the story. A house party is being given by Arthur Weldon, his guests including Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Larchmont, Garry Ainsworth and his wife Geraldine and Mabel Essington—a young widow, who shortly intends to marry Weldon. Garry has had a little amour with Mabel while in Paris, in fact his affections got to such an advanced stage that he sent her a small piece of lingerie. This is of course hidden from his wife and when Mabel threatens to bring it to the light of day he employs a man to assist him in recovering it. Mabel has the idea that Geraldine's love for Garry could be much improved if it could be demonstrated that he was not quite so perfect and it is for this reason that she contemplates displaying the rose pink chemise. During this time Garry has again met Mabel and a little love scene in the lounge room is witnessed by Jimmy. Garry's next flirtation is with Alicia Larchmont who drags from him the story of his youthful indiscretion, though she lamentably misunderstands it. With her the gift assumes much more serious proportions and she enquires its age, the time and place, and its whereabouts and from endeavouring to be sympathetic to Garry turns to pitying his wife. The flirtation with Alicia is seen by Arthur so that when Garry is slightly inebriated and mentions the name of Mrs. Larchmont, to the great resentment of Jimmy, Arthur appeals to him to "have a little faith." Garry next apologises to Arthur, and is told to "go as far as you like" to the great astonishment of the other. This leads up to the discovery by Geraldine of something "all white" in her husband's pocket. It is really a chemise belonging to Mabel which Garry's man Corliss has taken in endeavouring to recover the real article. Geraldine faints and is taken up to Mabel's room. Here Garry is hidden beneath the bed and his man, Corliss, occupies the clothes box. Events follow each other with bewildering rapidity, Mabel getting but a poor night's rest. Eventually Garry is discovered and spends the night outside his wife's door. Jimmy is in the same predicament, his wife having discovered him with the article he found downstairs after Geraldine fainted in his hand, although he confesses that he "don't know how it came off." In the morning there are naturally more scenes, conflicting stories are told and conflicting aims are disclosed, but with the recovery of the pink chemise which Garry has succeeded in appropriating, explanations are satisfactorily made.

The play proved to be a continuous run of humour and witty sayings and the company handled it well. They principal part fell to Miss Warda Howard, who filled it excellently, just hitting off the rather frivolous and highly mischievous young widow. The part of Garry went to Mr. Vaughan Morgan, who sustained the role of the virtuous and perfect young husband with considerable skill. Mr. Leo Kennedy was good as Arthur Weldon but Mr. W. D. Howard did not quite seem suited to his part of Jimmy Larchmont.

If ever the company again invite a Hongkong audience to go "up in Mabel's room" it can be assured of a big following.

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THE PENANG CLUB.

AND ITS NEW SECRETARY.

A storm of indignation, says the Straits Times Penang correspondent, burst over the devoted president of the Penang Club as soon as the appointment of a foreigner to the secretaryship of the club became known. It appears that there were 160 applicants of whom 159 were British and one an alien. Of the 159 it is said that 136 were ex-army men from the rank of Lieut. Col. downwards, all of whom had fought in the war. For the president and his committee it is pleaded that the question of nationality was not considered—it never is in Penang—they saw in the continental candidate the one man whose record promised efficiency as *maitre d'hotel*, caterer, and steward, and as the club is a residential one Mr. Boniface was hailed with delight.

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OPEN LETTER TO AN AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRL.

Dear Martha:

Hongkong stands on tip-toe to wave a friendly greeting to you and your classmates in Exira, Iowa. Your appeal for a sample Chinese newspaper, addressed to "the important editor in Hongkong," was just naturally delivered at the China Mail office, which is just above the flower stalls, two blocks from the Pacific Ocean, and right next door to where a Chinese newspaper is printed, called the *Wah Tsai Po*, copy of which (marked "this end up") is mailed you herewith.

It is an excellent and interesting idea "to compare the different ways that different countries have of publishing their newspapers," and the China Mail congratulates America on its teachers, and hopes America will give them more wages soon, and get more teachers for the 140,000 children who at present have none. The Chinese people are firm believers in, and generous supporters of, education; and if it should happen that you don't approve the spelling in the copy of the *Wah Tsai Po* we send you, you must not think that the editor didn't do his best.

With compliments on your pleasant note, and best wishes for your success in your studies, we are, dear Martha, Yours respectfully,
 The Editor, China Mail.

PRESBYTERIAN PADRE.

DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

The feelings of regard and esteem entertained toward the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Macdonachie, who leave for Home today on furlough, were apparent at the farewell social gathering tendered them by the congregation of the Union Church in the Church Hall last evening. Mr. J. L. McPherson presided and there were a large number present. A musical programme, submitted by Mrs. McLeod and Messrs. McLeod, Edgcombe, Hicking, and Farthing, was much enjoyed.

Brief reference was made by Mrs. Hicking to the good work done by Mrs. Macdonachie in connection with the Working Party of the Union Church, which was looking forward with keen anticipation to the return of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonachie.

After paying a tribute to the good work done by Mr. Macdonachie in the past seven years, Mr. McPherson expressed the wish that Mr. and Mrs. Macdonachie would enjoy a pleasant voyage, a restful stay at Home, and a happy reunion with the congregation upon their return to Hongkong.

The Rev. Mr. Macdonachie returned the thanks felt by himself and his wife at the good wishes of those present and expressed the pleasure it would give them to be in their midst again. Mr. McPherson had urged the audience, he said, to work together in the Church administration during his absence and nothing would give him more pleasure than to find on his return that further progress had been made with Church affairs.

BIG T. K. K. LINER IN PORT.

The 20,000 ton Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer s.s. "Korea Maru," of that company's North American Line, plying between San Francisco, Japan, ports, Hongkong and the Philippines, arrived yesterday morning from Nagasaki with 32 first class, 6 second class, and 44 third class passengers. The ship is commanded by Captain M. Jin, and is a twin screw vessel built in America by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. She is over 572 feet in length, overall, and 550 feet in length between perpendiculars, with a beam of 63 feet and a depth of nearly 42 feet. She is a sister ship of the "Siberia Maru," and this type are furnished with three complete decks and a promenade deck. They are divided by 10 water-tight bulkheads to the upper deck, also six to the main deck, which makes them as nearly unsinkable as possible. The accommodation for passengers is excellent.

Passengers for Hongkong include: Mr. R. Appel, Mr. A. F. Appuld, Mr. H. Arrindel, Mrs. C. Batchelor, and Miss E. and R. Batchelor, Mr. L. V. Blankman, Mr. L. S. Bauja, Mr. E. C. Cheek, Mr. W. V. Curjel, Mr. R. Furokawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill, Messrs. D. Hida, Ho Lee, D. Lange, E. Mathews, P. Mahoot, H. Neilson, L. Querpel, E. Schulz, A. Sadakoff, Mr. Sawamura, Mrs. K. Shinoda, Mr. T. Shinoda, Mr. Tonz Yick, Him, Master T. Tatsumi, and Messrs. T. Uchida and K. Yamazaki.

The "Korea Maru" leaves Hongkong on May 3.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and soothe every injury. It is used for indigestion. You can get nothing better, and blood-poison is a dangerous disease. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Rout's Service to the China Mail.)

TWO MORE GERMAN BATTLESHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 24.
Replacing those sunk at Scapa Flow, two more German battleships, the "Potsdam" and the "Oltenburg," have arrived in the Firth of Forth.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 24.
The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, second son of the G.O.M., is dead, aged 76.

"TON JO."

PARIS, April 24.
M. Caillaux was released this afternoon without incident.

WATER POLICE CASE.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese seaman on board Police launch No. 7, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police Station, Kowloon, with violation of duty as a constable. The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Inspector Gordon, said the launch which was in charge of P.C. A. 10, was patrolling the harbour on the afternoon of Friday, the 23rd inst., and at about 3.30 p.m., went into the Typhoon Refuge at Yau Ma Tei Bay to coal. Seeing four junks in the bay, the European constable ordered the launch to get alongside them. After the launch had made fast, the European constable and the coxswain went on board one of the junks to examine its arms licence. During the European's absence, the defendant boarded the junk, and asked the master to hand him arms on board. The latter said "no," whereupon the defendant asked the master to hand him a licence to possess them. The master of the junk, telling him that he had a licence, the defendant asked him to produce it. This was done, and examining the licence, which was issued in 1918, the defendant told the junk master that the licence had expired, and that he would have to take a new one. He (the defendant) then conducted the junk master to a cabin, where he told him that he would fix everything up for him if he gave him \$20. The junk master said he did not have that amount on board, and after some bargaining, the defendant agreed to accept \$10. After the Police launch had left, said the Inspector, the junk master became suspicious as to whether or not his arms licence had really expired, and went to the Harbour Office to enquire. He was referred to Commander Beckwith, who communicated with him (the Inspector), and thinking it was the coxswain, he (the Inspector) sent him up to see Commander Beckwith. Subsequently, it was decided to hold an identification parade, in order to give the junk master a chance of picking out the man who had taken the money from him. The defendant, the coxswain and three other seamen of the No. 7 launch were accordingly arranged in a row at the Harbour Office, and walking in, the junk master, without any hesitation, pointed out the defendant as the man who had boarded his junk and demanded money. The men were then re-arranged, and a jolt of the junk asked to pick out the man whom he had seen on board the junk, and this man also, without the slightest hesitation picked out the defendant.

The junk master was the first witness called, and said that at about 3.30 p.m., on the 23rd inst., Police launch No. 7 came alongside his junk, and whilst the European in charge boarded another vessel, the defendant came on board witness's junk, and after saying that witness's arms licence had expired, he ordered witness to produce all his firearms. Witness was about to do so, when the defendant, who had followed him into the hold, where the arms were kept, told him that he need not trouble to bring the arms "up on deck," and that if he handed him \$20, he would renew the licence for him. Witness told him he did not have \$20 on board, and after a while, the defendant asked for \$10, and witness gave it to him. Under the impression that the defendant would get a new licence for him, as he was leaving the junk, the defendant told witness he would come at 3.30 on the following afternoon for the other \$10. After the Police launch had departed, witness became suspicious, and went to the Harbour Office to enquire if his arms licence had in fact expired, and when the clerk there told him it had not, he told the clerk what had happened, and later he attended an identification parade, and picked the defendant out of five men.

When asked if he had any questions to ask the witness, the defendant denied that he boarded the witness's junk, or that he took \$10 from him.

The witness: Oh yes, you did.

NO NOTICE.

Messrs. Wing On and Company were this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with causing an obstruction under their verandah. Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, whilst Mr. F. B. L. Bowley was for the defence. Mr. Longinotto said he understood that his friend was going to raise an objection that no notice of the summons was served on the defendants. He submitted that in this case, no notice was reasonably required by the defendants.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Wonganella," Cap. H. Saffern, 2,582 tons, arrived yesterday at 5.30 p.m. from Nauru with 5,000 tons of coal.
The s.s. "Lucifer," Capt. Gardiner, 4,167 tons, arrived yesterday at 8.30 a.m. from Shanghai with 1,800 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Kitoan Maru" (Capt. F. E. Cope), 4,929 tons, arrived yesterday at 5.40 p.m. from Singapore with 5,595 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "West Inskip" (Capt. J. R. Tebbetts), 4,555 tons, arrived yesterday at 11 a.m. from Manila with 10 bags of mail and 200 tons of steel and general merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Mentor," Capt. Warrill, sailed for London via Singapore at noon to-day with 900 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Innsbruck," Capt. Cassovick, sailed for Trieste via Singapore, at 3 p.m. to-day with 600 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Hwah Ping," Capt. Thorvis, sailed for Adelaide via Manila at 10 a.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Commandant Mages," Capt. Pullan, sailed for Marseilles via Haiphong, at 10 a.m. to-day with 1,200 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Gregory Apcar," (Capt. Banuche), sailed for Calcutta via Singapore, at 4 p.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

am prepared to "scrape hearts" (quat sum kon) with you that you did! P.C. A10, William McKinley, then went into the witness' box, and deposed that after they got alongside, he boarded one of the junks, and called only the coxswain to follow him. After examining that junk and another, he and the coxswain returned to the launch, and they pulled off. Witness did not see the defendant on any of the junks witness inspected.
Replying to his Worship, the witness said he did not notice, on his return to the launch, if the defendant was on board or not.
The coxswain said the defendant was the last man to come on board, just as the launch was pulling off.
Inspector Gordon told his Worship that it was not usual for the seamen on a Police launch to accompany the European constable when boarding a junk. The duty of the seamen was to remain on board the launch ready to pull off as soon as the searhers returned. Only the coxswain accompanied the European sergeant in these inspections, to act as interpreter.
After a jolt of the junk had given evidence of identification, the defendant denied that he boarded the complainant's junk. He accompanied the European constable and the coxswain on board the other junk, and stood looking about, whilst the European examined the licence. When they left, he got into the launch after the European and the coxswain. He was the last to return to the launch.
His Worship told Inspector Gordon that he was doubtful if the defendant was correctly charged under the Ordinance entered in the charge sheet, and he would reserve his decision until to-morrow morning, in order to consider that point.

SUMMER-VACATION TRIP.

TO OLD FORMOSA.

For the summer vacationist who wishes something a little out of the ordinary, the traveller who enjoys following the unbeaten path, a visit to the Island of Taiwan, as the Japanese have rechristened Formosa, is recommended.

This Island was ceded to Japan by China in the year 1895, following the Japan-China War. Under the rule of the Chinese, few attempts had been made to improve the island, so that the first duty of the Japanese lay in subduing the savage aborigines of the mountains and putting an end to the feuds existing between the wild men and the Chinese of the plains. So well was order finally established that to-day a condition of safety obtains equal to that of any other part of the Far East.

Taiwan's principal natural products are sugar, tea, camphor, rice, gold, silver and copper, and, in addition, industries such as sugar and camphor refineries are rapidly being developed.

The principal cities of the Island are all connected by rail. Keelung is the principal seaport of Taiwan and possesses an excellent and well-sheltered anchorage for large ships. Taihoku is the capital of the Island, and is but an hour's journey by rail from Keelung. Its population is over 100,000. Its broad streets and large buildings are of European model and its public institutions, including museums and laboratories, are well worth seeing. The principal out-door place of interest is Maruyama Park, wherein is the shrine dedicated to the memory of Prince Kitashirakawa, the shrine being named "The Taiwan-jinsha." There is an excellent hotel, operated by the Formosan Railway Company, for the accommodation of Europeans.

At Hokuo, about 75 miles beyond the capital, are the famous "Hot Springs," discovered by a British traveller in the year 1894, just prior to the acquisition of Formosa by the Japanese. The scenery in this locality is very pretty, and the place is quite popular as a health resort with those who can afford such.

Another seaport, Takao, is developing rapidly in Southern Formosa and, after the completion of the extensive harbour engineering works under way, will be the principal loading point of Taiwan for rice and sugar exports. Wharfage is already available for seven steamers of 3,000 tons each to be alongside at one time.

As a side-excursion for the vacationist who may be spending a month or two in Japan, a visit to Taiwan (Formosa) will amply repay the traveller for his trouble. The N.Y.K. sends passenger steamer, with excellent accommodation, to Keelung, Taiwan, from Kobe and Moji, once a week.

"NO GOOD" BUT HIS ABSENCE WAS FELT.

A POLICE INSPECTOR AND HIS COOK-BOY.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy this morning, Acting Inspector Aris charged his "boy" with leaving his employ without giving a month's notice. The Inspector said that as a consequence of the defendant leaving him suddenly, he had to go without food, because there was no one to do the cooking.
The defendant said his master told him he was no good, and knocked him about, that was why he left.
Inspector Aris admitted that he had told the defendant that he was "no good," as he could not cook well, but denied that he had assaulted the defendant. He said this was an old excuse which servants always put forward as a reason for quitting without giving notice.

Mr. Smith said he thought the person who was the most inconvenienced was the defendant, because he lost his pay by quitting without notice.
The Inspector said the inconvenience was not like what he had to suffer. He was practically left stranded by the defendant's sudden disappearance from the house. He (the "boy") had been only two days in witness's employ when he went away without saying a word. The defendant should have given witness time to replace him before quitting. He would like to make an example of the defendant.

His Worship agreed that it was a serious offence to quit without notice. The Inspector said this kind of thing was getting very common, and he had received many complaints lately.

Mr. Smith said he thought that the fact that the defendant lost two days' pay was sufficient punishment.
Inspector Aris said that if his Worship was going to take that view, every servant would quit without giving notice to their masters immediately they secured better employments.

His Worship discharged the defendant with a caution.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.

Phone No. 3516.

YACHT "SAPPHIRE" ARRIVES.

The British Yacht "Sapphire" came into port yesterday, from Southampton, England, having a party on board consisting of Viscount Furness, Countess Drogheda, Captain R. Gordon Wilson, Lady Sarah Wilson, Dr. Bulkeley Cairn, and several ladies.

The "Sapphire," which is under the command of Capt. Reavy, is a vessel of 541 tons and carries a British crew of 41 men. She is owned by Lord Furness. The party left Southampton on February 24 last, and the yacht has called at Bombay, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore en route to Hongkong.

"ANDRE LE BON" ARRIVES.

FRENCH LINER PASSENGER LIST.

The Messageries Maritimes Liner, s.s. "Andre Le Bon," arrived on Monday morning at 8 a.m. with a large number of passengers for Hongkong, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Twiner, Mrs. King and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Chiu Kwong, Mr. and Mrs. Goeck and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Ying Chan, Mr. and Mrs. Wang and child, and Messrs. Scollings, Koshi, Tung Ping Shan, Delsnitz, Su Liang, Hollabaugh, Brockmore, Wilbur, Kuzamoto, Luther, Belibas, Lintmaster, Spafford, Biberg, Mias, Hsieh, Lim Yee, Lia Yik Din, and Mr. and Mrs. Lowmes.

Prince Higashikuni Nomiya, a member of the Japanese Royal family, on his way to France to complete his military studies, is on board on his way to Paris. He is accompanied by Colonel T. Migoguchi, his Aide-de-Camp, and a large train of servants. The ship was boarded by the Japanese Consul and several prominent Japanese residents upon arrival, and the party came ashore landing at Blake Pier. They visited Hongkong University and the Japanese Primary School on Kennedy Road. Following their visit to the Hongkong Hotel, the party toured the island in a motor. The Prince is travelling incognito, and holds the rank of Major in the Japanese Army.

The "Andre Le Bon" sailed yesterday evening, with the Prince on board.

ARCHBISHOP AND MUMMIES.

AMUSING WILLS BY SEAMEN AM. A SOLDIER.

The report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, issued on March 2, is more piquant than the average White Paper.

It begins with a reference to the expulsion of the department from its serene home in the British Museum. "The Minister of Pensions" (says the Chief Registrar) "has grabbed our Office, and refuses to give it up, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has begun to display a not unnatural enthusiasm for mummies, and a less professional regard for prices, which he quaintly told the House of Lords are 'not the same antiquity, but of the same general interest.' We therefore have to leave the British Museum, and we do so without any regret, though we owe our best thanks to the Museum authorities for their courtesy during the two years in which we have inflicted our involuntary presence upon them." The new address of the department is given as 17, North Audley Street, W.1.

Some instances are given of savings banks disputes which the Chief Registrar had to settle. A soldier was missing. His deposits, £717s., were claimed by a woman to whom he was engaged, on the strength of a letter from him to her, saying: "Dearest, you will have my book, and as for anyone else having it belonging to me I would rather burn it than give it." The lady got the money. Similar decisions were given in the case of a torpedoed seaman who had written to his sweetheart: "In case I should have to go to David Jones Lockyer for keep take my paper of insurance to the Board of Trade Office, together with this letter, and tell them I have left all to you, and they will tell you what you have to do"; and in that of another torpedoed seaman who had written: "Dear Ruth, I am sending my Bank Book to you and look after it till I come home, but if anything happens to me try to draw it as I promise to marry you when I come home again."

In a report on collecting societies, the Chief Registrar says: "This all tends to show that many of these societies are not promoted for purposes of mutual assistance, nor does it seem that they exist for the benefit of the members, but rather that they are promoted, financed, and kept alive entirely in the interests of a few people who repay themselves by means of salaries and commission at the expense of those who are induced to become members."

As to co-operative societies, it is shown that while the profits were £10,000,000, the expenses reached the high figure of £11,000,000.

THE POPULAR GAME.

[By Walt Mason in S. F. Chronicle.]
Every one is profiteering, every one is profit-struck; no one's pleased unless he's clearing 90 cents on every back. I would buy myself some clothing—something, shelf-worn would suffice—but my soul is filled with loathing when I contemplate the price. I would buy a slab of bacon, but the man who sells the same by his conscience is forsaken, and his prices are a shame. I would like to paint my shanty, whose appearance is a frost, but the burning words of Dante can't do justice to the cost. Now and then I go a-questing for the reason for this craze; and the blame is always resting on some distant nameless jays. Oh, the blame is never local, it is always most remote; and each man, profanely vocal, says some others get his goat. Valn is all our loud resistance to the graft that makes us sick; always in the busy distance are the knaves who do the work. Always in elusive shadow is the profiteering group, which has found the "Dorado," while consumers find their soup. Far away the robbers shameless who harpoon us through and through; and your merchant prince is blameless—he gets stung as well as you.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From May 1, 1920, the Price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be REDUCED to 18 cents per Unit. Discounts will remain as before. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, April 28th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, May 1st.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, May 2nd.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during Tea and Afternoon.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, April 29, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises of No. 11, Covered Passage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon. 913 Bundles Scrap Galvanized Wire.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

on SATURDAY, May 1, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.

22 pieces Sandal Wood.
1 case Asparagus.
2 cases Sugar Corn.
1 case Stringless Beans.
5 cases Raisins.
1 crate Tree.
3 cases Electric Goods.
1 case Transom Laths.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

RIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTION TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KITANO MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Honorable and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

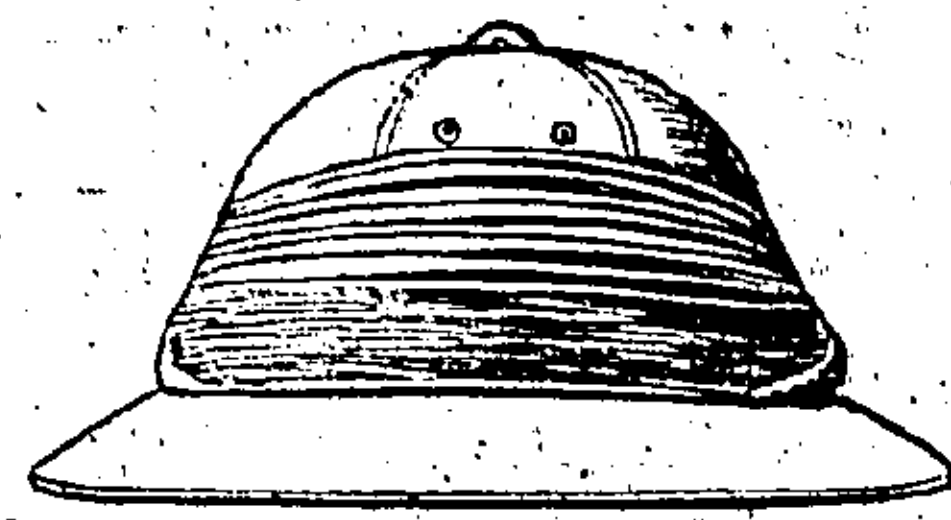
Goods not cleared by May 2, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

As to co-operative societies, it is shown that while the profits were £10,000,000, the expenses reached the high figure of £11,000,000.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
THE HOUSE FOR HATS.

HAWKES' FAMOUS CORK SUN HATS.



The Special Feature of this HAT is this Cushion fitting which conforms to any Shape head. Finished with Leather Binding.

neat Faggaree and Chin Strap.

Smart Shape and Absolutely Water Proof. Stocked in No. 1 & No. 2, Quality.

Price - - - \$9.00 & \$11.00 Each.

Tress & Co.'s Light Weight Cork Hats.

Extremely Light and Fashionable Shape with Perfect and Positive Ventilator which combines both Comfort and Ease. \$7.50 EACH.

COLUMBIA

New Records Received.

A6033	Good Morning Mr. Zip-Zip.	Fox Trot	Marconi Bros.
A6034	Little Bit Of Sunshine.	One Step.	" "
A58	Baby.	Fox Trot.	Princes Band.
A2387	Waterson, Over There, Smiles.	One Step.	" "
A2578	Missouri.	Fox Trot.	Fullers Novelty Orchestra.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

13, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1332.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Vœux Road Central (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

BREEZY GARAGE, Phone 2499.

Hongkong, April 26, 1920.

GENUINE CREME SIMON, AND POWDRE SIMON.

STOCKS OF THESE FAMOUS FACIAL PREPARATIONS JUST RECEIVED FROM FRANCE.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellency and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with Wines, Spirits of Milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old trial of orders grey Would have waived the flagon of wine away And cooed himself as any man can With unblinking, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS:-

GANDE, PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. NO. 123.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 9 p.m.SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.—

To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuen, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

FOR NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about Middle May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about April 27th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MA"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAB LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAYAMA MARU—Tuesday, 4th May.

HAYBE MARU—Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU—Friday, 28th May.

SEATTLE MARU—Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU—Tuesday, 11th May.

LUZON MARU—Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU—Sunday, 3rd May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU—Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU (Call Shanghai)—Saturday, 32nd May.

CHICAGO MARU—Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIYO MARU—Sunday, 2nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU—Thursday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"HWA PING"—Sailing on or about 17th April.

"VICTORIA"—Sailing on or about 5th May.

("Call" by Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,

115, Cornhill Road Central Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & SINGAPORE

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI AND NEWCHANG

TIENTSIN

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN

SWATOW & BANGKOK

MANILA, CEBU & DAVAO

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUHOU

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(three weekly) and Singapore (weekly) sailing cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yachting and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai

avoiding the inconvenience of disembarking at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 24.

ADMIRAL LINE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WIST HARTLAND"—About May 1st.

"EDMORE"—About May 3rd.

"ICONTUM"—About May 5th.

"CROSSKEYS"—About May 8th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

"COAXET"—About May 2nd.

"WABAN"—About May 10th.

"MONTAGUE"—About May 10th.

"ABERDEEN"—About May 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About MAY 10th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "RADNOR"

About MAY 10th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS: FIVE FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS

SIS. VINTA May 15. S.S. VINTA May 17.

S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 15. S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 17.

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 15. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 17.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian overland points;

no transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Branch Offices—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

Hongkong Office—Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1083.

TEIKO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

KOREA MARU 30,000 3rd May.

TENYO MARU 20,000 27th May.

SHIBUYA MARU 20,000 13th June.

SHIBUYO MARU 20,000 17th June.

*PERSIA MARU 8,000 5th July.

*From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORE, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ATOCHA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Pacific Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

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Empress of Russia Aug. 28 Sept. 13

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HAILONG Capt. Ed. Walker TUESDAY, 4th Prox. at 2 p.m.

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CLASS HATRED.

A MEMORIAL LECTURE.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., delivered the second East Grey Memorial Lecture at the Armstrong College, Newcastle, in January. He said that the late Lord Grey had no enemies and he had friends in all classes of his fellow countrymen. Men loved him because he loved mankind.

Continuing, Lord R. Cecil said:—Nothing can be worse than class hatred. It poisons the whole political life of any country. It is the first duty of patriotism to abolish it. Any-one using language likely to foster it is doing a grave national disservice. And may I say that the faults in this respect are not all on one side? If we are ever to secure a real union of classes we cannot afford to hamper the attainment of this object by the reckless use of controversial half-truths. Even without them the task is difficult enough, though there is no lack of suggestions as to how it should be done. One school suggests nationalization. Their idea apparently is that in this way you would put an end to industrial strife by getting rid of one of the combatants—namely, capital. That is not, however, an accurate account of what would happen. Capital—I am using the term in its ordinary popular sense, as we talk of the share capital of a company—would continue to exist, but it would belong to the State.

DISADVANTAGES OF NATIONALIZATION. Nationalization may be of advantage on other grounds, though I do not think so myself, but as a remedy for the antagonism between capital and labour by getting rid of capital, it does not seem promising. Nor must it be forgotten that in this connection it has its special disadvantages. If a Government Department is itself the employer there is no supreme and impartial authority to appeal to in a dispute between the Department and its workmen.

Advocates of nationalization are perhaps on stronger ground when they urge that if industry were State-owned the profit would go to the whole community. The knowledge that this was so would operate, it is said, as a great incentive to the workmen to do their best. As far as experience of State-owned undertakings is concerned, I do not know of any evidence to support this view. I have never heard, for instance, that the work done at Government dockyards is markedly superior to that turned out at similar privately-owned undertakings. Labour and capital are equally essential to industrial life and are entitled to as nearly as possible, equality of treatment. The analogy of a partnership is essentially sound. Nor is there any insuperable difficulty in applying it. There are many existing industries in which, after paying a fixed interest to capital and the standard rate of wages to the employees, the remaining profits are divided in agreed proportions between capital and labour.

But if it is to be a true partnership, something more is necessary. Partners are entitled to know as of right the financial position and commercial policy of the undertaking in which they are engaged, or otherwise they can have no security that they are receiving their proper share of the profits; and they have a further right to be consulted, not on every detail of the management of the business, but on all important questions concerned with it. Where partnership between labour and capital has been fully established, both these claims have been conceded.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SAN REMO DIPLOMACY.

SAN REMO, April 25.

The conference decided on the incorporation of Mr. Balfour's declaration in the peace treaty with Turkey providing that Palestine shall become the national home of the Jews subject to the rights of the Arabs and Jewish nationals in other countries being understood.

The Adriatic question will be settled on the basis that Fiume, with the district, Volosca Island and Cherso, form a buffer independent state, the constitution whereof is not yet completely drafted. There will be no territorial contiguity between this state and Italian territory. Italy relinquishes her claims on Dalmatia but Zara is to become a free city with her own diplomatic representation. Italy will have the mandate over the whole of Albania.

FOOL NEWS FROM FAKE.

LONDON, April 24.

The Times' New York correspondent says scientists are endeavouring to catch a message from Mars through the wireless plant in Omaha. Yesterday night was chosen because Mars was then closer to earth than it will be for several years. Doctor Millner, "dramatically" describing his experiences, states that the first wave lengths of 15 to 18,000 metres enabled him to hear everything going on in the world. Then he hitched up the wave length to 300,000 metres beyond anything taking place on earth, but met nothing but the deathly silence.

AMERICANS AND BOOZE.

LONDON, April 26.

The Times' New York correspondent says the New York legislature has adopted, after riotous debates, bills legalising the sale in hotel restaurants and clubs of beer containing three and a half per cent. of alcohol. The application of the measure will be contingent upon the decision of the federal supreme court with reference to the constitutionality of Prohibition and the enforcement of the bill which deprives the states of the right to determine what alcoholic content constitutes an intoxicant.

BIG INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

BOMBAY, April 24.

Indian imports in March are valued at twenty-four crores of rupees, an increase of nine crores compared with March 1919. Exports were 32 crores, an increase of nine crores. The year's figures are: imports 298 crores, an increase of 39 crores over 1918-19; exports 327 crores, an increase of 73 crores. Both these totals are records.

OLYMPIAD AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, April 24.

The olympic games opened with an ice hockey match between Sweden and Belgium, which Sweden won by 8 to nil.

LIBERTY IN THE MASS.

A "free American" has been very generally regarded as like a "free Briton," only more so. If we have boasted, not unjustly in the past, of our freedom and of our success in reconciling it with law, order, loyalty, and co-operation, we have thought also of the American as carrying the liberty tradition with him across the ocean and developing it, if anything, in two one-sided a manner. Yet Americans are beginning to ask themselves with new seriousness whether, after all, they are in reality a "free" nation, and they cannot settle the question till they have decided what freedom means. The immediate occasion of these questionings is the attempted exclusion of five Socialist members duly elected to the Legislature of the State of New York. According to the New York Nation, the Speaker of the Assembly informed the Socialists that they had been "elected on a platform that is absolutely inimical to the best interests of the State of New York and of the United States." This may or may not be true, but, as American newspapers themselves point out, it is what every party says of every

other. "Free" government, of course, means that however bad we deem the views of our opponents we do not, if we happen to have the power, seek to prevent their expression. We abide by a Constitution which gives alike to them and to ourselves certain opportunities for getting our views represented in the governing body of the State, and we must to public discussion and to the progress of events itself to discriminate between the false and the true. We think also that this process, while consolidating the true view, compels the false to purge itself of its worst errors and to get on to speaking terms with reason and good sense.

These elements of constitutional sense are of course always more difficult to maintain in times of great emotional excitement such as the present. We have no ground for any pharisaic self-complacency about our own English liberties, which have been torn and rent sufficiently by the war mind. But more than one observer reports that in the United States the inroads have gone even deeper than here. Where in England distinguished men were sent to prison for six months—nominally for some technical offence against the

Defence of the Realm Act, really for criticism of the war—in America the corresponding punishment has been penal servitude even up to periods of twenty years. America—in no such imminent danger as we ran in 1917-18—has proved less, not more, tolerant of criticism and protest. The difference has been set out and in some degree explained by Mr. J. A. Hobson in a singularly interesting article in the (London) Nation. Mr. Hobson shows how much more sociable and gregarious an animal the American is than ourselves, how much more equality and uniformity there is in American life, and how the American ideal has come to be rather one of identity of character than of personal independence. For an Englishman, says Mr. Hobson, the beginning of liberty is "the permission to think, feel, and act differently from his fellows, the toleration of eccentricity or nonconformity." No one is better aware than Mr. Hobson that this is not the be-all and end-all of liberty; but he is perfectly true to fact in maintaining that to us in this country it is the starting-point. Now, the American starting-point, according to his analysis, is quite different. To the American, liberty is the right to share in the full in the kind of life generally admired. In reality it is much more like equality of opportunity than what we call liberty. Now, with us equality (except as an ideal of the philosophers) is a new-born creation of the war. We really "discovered" equality when everyone had to get a sugar-card. We have never understood it as it has been understood in America or in France. But equality is a very essential part of real democracy, and on this side both those great nations have been far in advance of us.

On the other hand equality as it operates in America appears in Mr. Hobson's analysis to be very unenviable to just and personal independence, and to be a part of the processes which are welding the millions into a uniform mass and subjecting the individual to what is called the "mass mind." It is indeed clear to the foreign observer that the people of the United States—spite of the ancestral Puritan individualism—are more readily capable of being set in motion in some determinate direction as a whole, and move, once started, with a greater momentum than we. They could swing over from neutrality to intervention more readily and with greater solidarity. The mass power is shown conspicuously in the adoption of prohibition, as it is shown also in that intolerance of opposition from which our discussion started. Who will deny that this capacity for swift united action has its good side? Who will question that it makes a people capable of responding to great ideas and carrying vast and difficult designs of policy to a successful end? The other side of the matter is that popular emotion may be violent and irrational. It can be played upon by newspaper-lies and perverted to their own uses by unscrupulous men. We have enough of mass emotion here to understand the danger. The only safeguard is the "still, small voice," which is at best difficult enough to hear in the rush of the emotional wind, but is at least allowed utterance as long as there is some respect for personal independence and it is still conceived to be a man's duty to think for himself. What some reflecting Americans, and Mr. Hobson with them, seem to fear is that this respect is no longer felt; and that, far from making a principle of liberty of judgment and utterance, there is a disposition to make a principle of its denial. Fortunately, for a nation to be aware of a danger is the first step to averting it. We may hope that American psychology, which in recent years has had so much to say of the herd-mind and the psychology of crowds, will begin to apply its analysis to the arts of resisting these forces. Formidable as it may be, the mass mind is something of the nature of a hobgoblin. There is an element of illusion in its overwhelming onset, and a handful of clear-sighted, resolute men have often held the breach against it. America, like the rest of us, will very slowly apply its analysis to the arts of resisting these forces.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

For a.s. Mentor, 27 April for "Tientsin" and London.—Yon. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wolfe, Master, Chatham, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Fleisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Donald, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Macdonald, Capt. and Mrs. Skilton, Mrs. Harry Wood, Misses Wood, Mrs. Williamson, Misses Brown, Misses Brown, Mr. E. A. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. M. and Mrs. New man, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bigham, Eric General Bruce, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Ringer, Miss Janchery, Mr. steward and Mr. Long.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The war resulted in an expansion of the paper currency of the world from seven and a quarter billions of dollars in July, 1914, to nearly forty billions in November, 1918, when the war ended. Between then and December, 1919, there was a further expansion of eleven billions, showing what monetary history has always shown, that currency inflation is easier to continue than to stop. These figures were compiled by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief statistician of the National City Bank of New York. The important feature of them is the relationship shown between the paper currency issued and the gold reserve back of it. This has declined from an average gold reserve for the principal countries of the world of 70 per cent. before the war to 18.4 per cent. in November, 1918, to 13.7 in Dec., 1919. The Bolshevik currency issued in Russia as fast as the printing press could turn it out is not included in these figures. For the principal belligerent countries outside of Russia the changes in the percentage of gold reserve to note issues have been as follows:—

	July 1914	Nov. 1918	Dec. 1919
Austria-Hungary	54.8	7	5
France	62.0	11.2	9.6
Germany	43.2	15.0	3.5
Great Britain	134.6	25.6	22.9
Italy	70.0	9.8	7.5
United States	59.6	63.2	52.3

This shows the comparatively strong position of the United States in regard to its paper currency. Argentina, Holland, Japan, Spain, Greece, and New Zealand were the only countries which had a higher gold reserve last December. The average reserve for the Allied countries was then 17.1 per cent.; for the Central Powers it was only 1.7 per cent., and for the principal neutrals 59.9 per cent. For all countries it was 13.7 per cent. Back of \$50,783,000,000 of paper currency outstanding in December, there was \$6,649,000,000 of gold. This was a growth from \$4,574,000,000 gold reserve in 1914, due to the drawing of gold into the central banks from several different sources. The United States gained more than a billion of this gold. The rest went to neutrals, to Japan, and Great Britain. Practically all the other belligerents lost gold, either during the war or in the early months following the Armistice.—World's Work.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Rear-Admiral J. C. Armstrong, promoted to that rank and retired at his own request within the week, served thirty-six years afloat. As a member of the gunboat "Opal," he served in the suppression of a native outbreak in the New Hebrides, 1899, was in command of the destroyer "Hart," China Squadron, during the Boxer Rebellion, 1900, and also commanded the gunboat "Lapwing," East Indies Squadron, in the suppression of the gun-running chow which in 1902 caused much trouble off the Somali coast. For his services in China he received the medal with clasps. He commanded the battleship "London" in the early part of the war, and afterwards was Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard. Lieutenant R. G. Chichester has been appointed to the "Tiamia," one of the two depot ships of the submarine fleet on the China Station. Lieutenant Chichester's career in the Royal Navy began in 1913. He was a midship of the "Minotaur," flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas H. M. Jerram, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, so that he is no stranger to it.

Lieutenant G. D. W. Turner has been posted to the "Tamar," receiving ship, at Hongkong for duty. Lieutenant Turner was appointed to the Royal Navy Reserve originally, and was a sub-lieutenant of six years' service when the late war broke out. He was appointed to the "Antrim" (flagship of Rear-Admiral W. C. Pakenham), and saw much sea service with that ship and the Light Squadron with which she served. On the 3rd prox., Captain J. D. Allen, C.B., will commission the light cruiser "Antrim" for service as signal and wireless telegraphy experimental ship at Portsmouth. Captain Allen was in command of the light cruiser "Kent," China Squadron, when the late war commenced, and at the Battle of the Falklands his ship—sank the Hun cruiser "Nürnberg," and so strained herself in whaling up her record speed that it proved her own undoing.

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3518.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on March 17—

Raw material prices at New York have shown a steady upward tendency as a result of the improvement in sterling exchange, further reports of bad weather and shortage of labour having delayed the new crop preparations, and, in the latter part of the week, an increased trade demand. At Liverpool, the opening of the week was marked by a sharp fall, spot being reduced 114 points on the 10th inst. This has been partly recovered, however, although the trend of values continued downward owing to the effect of the exchange, but at the close a distinctly stronger tone has set in. The millerist coup in Germany and reports of civil war there had an unfavourable effect on prices generally as it was feared that the recent improved prospects of a resumption of the German cotton industries would meet with a serious setback; this effect has however proved to be only temporary. Egyptian cotton has again shown a much stronger tone and with fairly heavy buying all positions have rapidly advanced. In the yarn and cloth sections there is little change to report. Probably as a result of the downward movement in cotton values and the effect of the fall in silver on both China and India, enquiry is on a much more restricted scale and the resulting turnover has been quite unimportant. Our market has in fact been exceptionally quiet but producers generally are quite undisturbed by this prevalent inaction. The quietness is indeed generally regarded as a welcome respite after a period of business activity rising to the point of depletion on the part of both buyers and sellers, and all alike seem content to await further developments. It might have been expected that yarn prices would be eased as a result of cheaper cotton, but this has not proved to be the case, spinners' quotations remaining unchanged and, if anything, firmer. Cloth prices also remain firm and strong. Silver has again been affected by the fluctuations in the New York exchange, falling sharply 25/8d. and 5.1/8d. respectively on the 10th and 11th inst. owing to the improvement in sterling, and later owing to a decline, a slight recovery took place, but this has been lost with a further drop of 23/8d. yesterday. The fall has been accentuated by further Continental selling.

BY MELLSTOCK CROSS AT THE YEARS' END.

[By THOMAS HARDY, O.M.]

Why go the east road now?
That way a youth went on a morrow
After mirth, and he brought back
Sorrow
Painted upon his brow:
Why go the east road now?
Why go the north road now?
Torn, leaf-strewn, as if scoured by
foemen—
Once edging fells of my forefok
yeomen—
Stalwart peers of the plow
Why go the north road now?
Why go the west road now?
Thence to us came she, bosom-burn-
ing.
Welcome with joyousness return-
ing.
She sleeps under the bough:
Why go the west road now?
Why go the south road now?
That way marched they some are for-
getting—
Stark to the moon left, past regretting
Loves who have falsed their
vow.
Why go the south road now?
Why go any road now?
White stands the handpost for brisk
onbearers,
"Halt!" is the word for wan-cheeked
farers
Musing on Whither and How.
Why go any road now?
Such are for new feet now,
Hark there to chit-chat, kisses,
laughter:
Yea, there be plenty to go hereafter.
By these ways, I trow!
They are for new feet now.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.
THE Time of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep-seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets
&c., in our cold stores. The only safe method
of keeping them during the Summer months.
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Outdoors and indoors ICY-HOT Products are necessities. Everyone has constant need of them when autoing, on all outings and in the home. Keep hot or cold food and drinks hot 24 hours without fire, cold 3 days without ice.

VACUUM FLASKS.

Case enamelled in imitation of leather, supplied in either green or black. Nickel-plated shoulder and drinking cup.

Pint size - \$3.50
Quart size - \$5.75

All nickel-plated brass case with corrugations to prevent slipping from the hand.

Pint Corrugated - \$5.75
Quart Corrugated - \$7.50

Enamelled ICY-HOT Jar.

Keep solid foods hot or ice frozen. Can be used also for liquids. Wide mouth to permit insertion of spoon.

Case black enamelled; shoulder and cup nickel-plated.

Pint - \$6.00
Quart - \$7.50

SINGLE CASES.

Made of the best genuine leather, lined, beautifully sewed, strong and well made throughout. Rich and elegant in appearance and very durable.

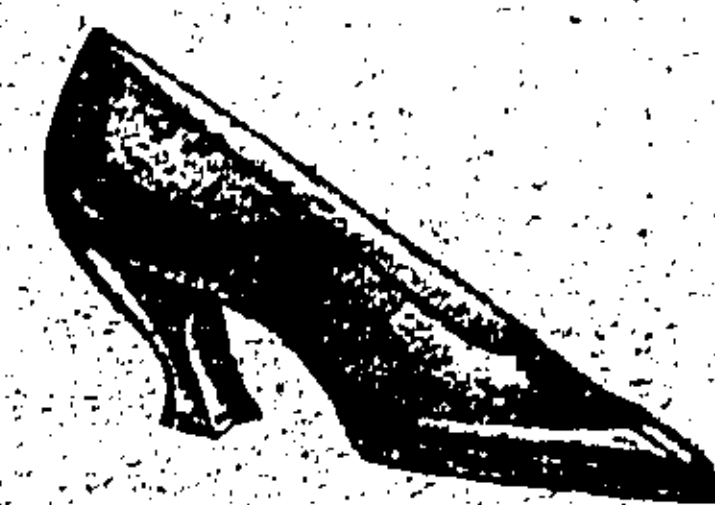
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Quart - \$7.50

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The PUMP for QUEENS.



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QUALITY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

HARDWARE AND LOCKS



LOCKS AND HARDWARE

HONG HISTORIES.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

The firm of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., was incorporated as a limited company on January 1, 1899, taking over the entire business of their predecessors Dodwell, Carill & Co. who on May 1, 1891 had succeeded the firm of Adamson, Bell & Co. The founder of this firm, Mr. William Rushton Adamson, came to China in the year 1854, at the age of twenty-eight or twenty-nine. In a few years he acquired a very considerable fortune, mainly through large operations in silk. About 1859 he took into partnership Mr. Frederick Hayley Bell, and the firm's name was changed to Adamson, Bell & Co. During the ensuing years several members of the staff were successively taken into partnership, and the firm became active participants in pretty well all branches of China trade, more especially in tea, silk and shipping.

One of the most memorable years in the history of the China tea trade was the year 1879. The situation was largely the result of manipulation by a syndicate of London merchants, Adamson, Bell & Co. being one of the leading promoters of the scheme. In this year the aggregate of their tea shipments from Hankow, Shanghai and Poochow to London and other New York amounted to the then unprecedented figure of more than 500,000 packages. Successes, however, are extremely chary of repeating themselves and it was largely owing to the attempts to follow up this vain chimera that the resources of the firm became more or less crippled, their position being further handicapped by the withdrawal of Mr. Adamson from the partnership.

But though no longer an active partner in his old firm Mr. Adamson had by no means lost his strong predilection for operations on a big scale when he saw what he considered a good chance. The position of the China silk trade in 1883 afforded the necessary stimulus, accentuated as it was by a personal ambition to vie with the operations of an old-time competitor in this commodity. At this time the silk buyer employed by Adamson, Bell & Co. was Mr. Otto Meuser, who was generally acknowledged to be without a superior as a judge of silk. His purchases on behalf of Mr. Adamson constituted one of the largest operations recorded up to that date. It may not be amiss to mention that the carrying through of the whole transaction fell to the lot of two members of the staff, the only partner in the firm in China being at that time unfortunately confined to bed. The silk purchased was sent forward in two shipments and the bill of exchange drawn against the first shipment for one million pounds sterling negotiated through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was at that time a record transaction. The second shipment, made a fortnight later, entailed a further draft for half-a-million pounds.

Mr. Adamson's venture took a good many years to dispose of and the final outcome resulted in a loss estimated at about £600,000, but his resources were far more than adequate to meet this heavy drain. In other respects the year 1883 proved a very fortunate one for Adamson, Bell & Co. and the profits reaped from their tea business served to prolong their existence for several years more. A small side-light on this year may not be without interest. The present writer was desirous of remitting home a sum of £50 as a wedding present to his sister. He, therefore, bought a small chip, or parcel, of tea and consigned it to a friend for sale without drawing against it.

The invoice amounted to no more than T.S. 796. In due course he received from his friend in Mincing Lane a letter advising the payment of the £50 present and enclosing A/Sale and a draft for T.S. 803; the donor having thus contrived to make the present free of cost to himself. Needless to say the opportunities for repeating this inexpensive method have not been very numerous.

A TIDE TAKEN AT THE FLOOD.

The year 1883 proved of material advantage to the future founders of the firm of Dodwell, Carill & Co. for it was owing to the profits on tea made by one of them that the capital eventually needed for taking over the whole business and connections of Adamson, Bell & Co. was supplied. The tea-buyer in this latter firm was presented with an interesting problem. By his agreement he was to go home in the spring for a holiday, but having a deep conviction that the prospects for tea were far too good to be neglected, he elected to remain, urging that he hoped to be able to make handsome profits both for the firm and for himself. In the event his most sanguine expectations were more than fulfilled. He derived no inconsiderable benefit

from the fact that two of his chief competitors in tea took a view diametrically opposed to his own. He accompanied both these friends on board a P. & O. steamer just prior to her sailing. As the three men menaced the deck together discussing the prospects of the tea season about to open, he felt greatly puzzled to comprehend how two men of much longer experience than himself could take a view so contrary to his own.

Adamson, Bell & Co. at the time of their failure in 1891 had several branch establishments in China, and Japan and the taking over, of these weighty responsibilities by two members of the old firm's staff was regarded by many of their neighbors as a somewhat rash experiment. Once again, however, the truth of the old adage *longer experience* was well exemplified through the manifest advantage obtained by clients representing shipping and produce in dealing with one and the same firm at the various ports.

Preparations for starting the firm of Dodwell, Carill & Co. were undertaken with a completeness and thoroughness only made possible by a combination of circumstances. The failure of the old firm was not due to sudden collapse but was a gradual process of getting into deeper and deeper water for each of several preceding years. The two future partners, therefore, had ample time for working out their plans in fullest detail. First of all, however, they were confronted with a somewhat nice point in casuistry; whether, on the one hand, they were in honour bound to stand by the sinking ship, or whether they would be justified in striking out for themselves. There was but slight demur in deciding on the first alternative. It fortunately happened, too, that they were fellow passengers on the *s.s. Parthia*, at Captain Frederick H. Wallace, at that time chartered to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co. This was in April 1890, just a year prior to the failure of Adamson, Bell & Co. There was but one other first class passenger. Good use was made of the opportunities afforded by a trip so entirely free from the usual distractions and interruptions of a long ocean voyage, and when the disaster occurred exactly twelve months later the new aspirants for a place in the ranks of China traders were able to step into the shoes of their predecessors without friction and with no longer delay than was needed for telegrams to reach the chief business centres.

The new firm was widely advertised and clients and agents connected with the old concern transferred their allegiance with gratifying unanimity. The succeeding years naturally included periods of varying fortunes, but when at the close of 1895 it was decided to transform the business into a limited liability company its value as a going concern had become substantially increased during the nearly eight years of its existence.

Starting on January 1, 1896, it may now be claimed that the company has attained its majority. The founders of the limited company were twelve in number, and their portraits, arranged in a large glass frame, adorn the walls of all the branches. Their names are as follows:

Geo. B. Dodwell, A. J. H. Carill, Fred. D'Offinger, Thos. M. Derrier, Fred. Dodwell, E. S. Wheeler, G. J. Melhuish, G. H. Medhurst, H. A. J. Macray, Geo. Syme Thomson, Alec. Stewart and W. L. Lyall Grant.

Of all these original directors only the last named has severed his connection with the company, while the losses by death include the fourth, eighth, tenth and eleventh names. It may be considered a good portent for the preservation of the name of Dodwell in the China trade that there are now no less than six of the names who are working shareholders.

In process of time the business activities of the Company have been considerably developed and extended and may now be regarded as embracing the functions of Import and Export Merchants, with special reference to tea, shipping and insurance in its various departments. The head office is in London with branches established at New York, Buenos Ayres, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hankow, Poochow, Hongkong and Colombo. At Chungking-West China—the Company is also interested in the firm of Barry & Dodwell, Ltd.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal*.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.
How Baby's Own Tablets Keep The Little Ones Well.

Once you have tried Baby's Own Tablets for your baby or little child you will want to keep them always in the house because they are so useful, sure and safe. Small and easily crushed to powder pleasant in taste, and guaranteed absolutely harmless, these Tablets give prompt relief to the little ones who are troubled with stomach pains, indigestion, constipation, croup, feverishness, diarrhoea or teething pains. Although central in the slightest particle of opiate or narcotic drug they quickly bring soothing sleep, and they ease the mother's mind by removing the common cause of fretfulness, malnutrition and delayed growth.

Baby's Own Tablets—the Canadian children's remedy—have brought a sense of peace and security to thousands of parents why not to you? They are obtainable from chemists, also post free on receipt of the enclosed coupon from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 94 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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EXCHANGE

Hongkong April 27, 1920.

On London	4-10
Bank Wire	4-10
On demand	4-10
30 days sight	4-10
60 days sight	4-10
90 days sight	4-10
Credit, 4 months sight	4-10
On demand	1530
Credit, 4 months sight	1530
On New York	93 1/2
Credit, 30 days sight	93 1/2
On Bombay	210
On Calcutta	210
On Singapore	209
On demand	192
On Manila	192
On Hongkong	nom.
On Shanghai	nom.
On Poochow	nom.
On Hankow	nom.
Gold Seal, 100 fine (per cent)	22.50
Silver Seal, 100 fine (per cent)	21.10
Silver (per cent)	68 1/2

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

HONGKONG, 27th APRIL, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BAVES.

Sterling Exchange 4/10 T. T.

Hongkong Bank ... \$390 b.

Manila Insurance ... \$445 b.

Canton Insurance ... \$160 b.

China Insurance ... \$177 1/2 b.

Yokohama Insurance ... \$225 b.

Far Eastern ... \$18 b.

Fire Insurance ... \$138 b.

China Fire Insurance ... \$300 b.

Shipping.

Douglas ... \$81 b. 50 a.

H. R. Stamboulis ... \$82.50 b.

Indo-China (Prof.) ... \$20 b.

Do. (Prof.) ... \$20 b.

Shell Transport ... \$20 b.

Shell Transport ... \$20 b.

Refrigerators.

China Sugar ... \$310 b. 215 a.

Malabar Sugar ... \$320 b.

Mining.

Kailan Mining Adm. ... \$120 b.

La gila ... \$17 b.

Shanghai ... \$17 b.

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SERVICE PROMPT.

Current Savings and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 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